

Evidentiary Document No. 5451.

Lt-Col. Neville Howard MORGAN QX6439. C.O. 2/12 Aust. Fd. Amb
being duly sworn is examined by prosecutor:

I was in charge of the medical team that went to Kuching in September to attend to the PWs and internees. I first visited the camp on the morning of the 8th. In the Australian camp all the officers and other ranks therein were suffering from general malnutrition. In the British other ranks camp about 250 cases were stretcher cases of whom 100 were suffering from a degree of malnutrition which we refer to in future as famine OEDEMA which was likely to bring about their death within a fortnight. In the Male internees camp a severe degree of malnutrition was also found. The Dutch the Indians the Priests the British officers were all suffering from a degree of malnutrition - the women and children were in fairly good condition. Approximately four personnel in the camp were dying each day when I came in. After Major HUDSON and I commenced the resuscitation which was used on these people a total of not more than 14 further deaths occurred. Of those who did die, several had cancer and several tuberculosis. That is to say we were able to save all but four cases of famine OEDEMA. I observed Japanese guards on point duty. All the Japanese I saw were well nourished. The camp was still being run as a PW camp, camp commandant Col. SUGA still exercised his command over all the PWs. When I came in there the Japanese Civilian Hospital in Kuching was functioning for some PWs and Internees. A total of 39 only patients were housed therein. Two Australian medical officers and a polyglot lot of medical orderlies were working there. In the PW camp two or three buildings were used as camp hospital. This housed 30 to 40 patients of all nationalities. In the British camp about 250 patients were lying in the ordinary compound huts with only one medical officer, Col. King, 100 or so of them expected to die within the fortnight. Very few of them were on mattresses, a sort of floor boards with a blanket or something underneath being the stock hospital bed. Their main article of bedclothes appeared to be parachutes. Of the dressing on their ulcers a number had new Japanese dressings and a great number old regs. Medical stores there were in very short supply - surgical instruments almost none. Several demands for instruments were made on me immediately by the O.C. of the camp hospital. The men's clothings, patients and otherwise was in a very poor condition but they saved it by wearing loin cloths as much as possible. No member of the PW camp would be classified as fit for any kind of work by ordinary Australian medical standards. We evacuated sick two thirds of the camp. Famine OEDEMA is a disease which is caused by conditions of semi starvation operating over a period of months. I will draw the inference that had those conditions continued to operate for a sufficiently long period unstated that nobody would have survived in the whole camp. I expect at least 50 would have died within the next fortnight. And a greater number say about 70 or 100 within the next six weeks under their then present conditions.

Cross-examined by Defending Council (Six)

Q. Were those people ordered to work outside the camp while you were there?

A. The only people who worked outside the camp were Indonesian while I was there.

Questioned by the Court.

Q. Colonel Morgan you stated that deaths were due to cancer and T.B. Would you infer that the cancer and T.B. was due to malnutrition?

A. It was not my intention to infer that. The malnutrition would aggravate both disorders. The reason that I stated that these cases of cancer and T.B. died was to show that only two or three cases of Famine Oedema died after we got there. Thus they should have been saved. It was the responsibility of the Doctors down there to stop that.

Q. Do you know if the Japanese had medical supplies at Kuching and have you any idea as to the quantity?

A. The Imperial Japanese Army presented me with 50 cases of medical stores the same day I came in.

Q. Were the medical stores available useful for the treatment of those medical cases?

A. In the case of famine Oedema - no. For Beri Beri and the general lack of vitamin there were vitamin tablets there but nothing else. There were practically no surgical instruments

Q. Did you see any cases of Beri Beri among the prisoners of war?

A. A large number of the cases famine Oedema were complicated by beri beri.

Q. Did you see any medical records that were kept by the Japanese?

A. I did not see any.

Q. At the time you went there did you see Lieutenant Yamamoto?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what duties he was performing?

A. He was introduced to me by Colonel Suga as a Japanese Medical Officer in charge, some of them referred to him as Dr. Yamamoto.

Further cross-examined by the defending officer by leave of the Court.

Q. After the war was over Kuching Hospital received 50 cases from Supply Depot - were there any bandages among those supplies?

A. Yes.

Q. When the Colonel went to Kuching the Japanese soldiers were not using mattresses?

A. No.

Re-examined by prosecutor by leave of Court.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge where these mattresses came from?

A. The Internee Nuns manufactured them. They were still making them while we were there.

Q. Have you any idea of the actual quantity when you arrived?

A. I suppose there were up to 90 in the camp most of which went to the general hospital.

Q. What is the treatment for Famine Oedema.

A. A correctly balanced diet plus general nursing treatment, complete rest and for the severe cases, blood and serum transfusions.

Q. Was there any food available for these people in the Kuching area?

A. I cannot answer that question.

R.P. 83 (b) is complied with.

I certify that this is a true copy of the record of evidence of QX6439 Lt-Col N. Morgan contained in the proceedings of Military Court at the trial of Captain NAKATA, Takeo and Lieutenant YAMAMOTO, Katsuji on 15th to 22nd. December, 1945, and that the original proceedings are held at Headquarters Australian Military Forces, Melbourne, Australia.

(Signed) T. MORNANE
Lieutenant-Colone.

Ex 1675A
EVIDENTIARY Doc. # 5451

証書類第五四五二号

2/12 濠洲軍野戰病院 指揮官 認識書号

QX 第六四三九号「ネヴィル・ホフ・ト・モルガシ」中佐ハ西武ニ
宣旨言シテ上ニ記、如ク檢テ、訊問ニ答ヘテ。

私ハ俘虜及被抑留者、セ諸ヲスル爲メ九月ニ「キーテン」
ニシツテ医療班ヲ担任シテ居ツタ。私ハ先ズ八日、朝
收容所ヲ訪問シタ。濠洲人收容所ニ於テハ、其処ニ居
ル凡ベテ、將校及下士、平ハ一般の栄養失調症ニ
罹ツタナリ。他、英國人下士等收容所ニ於テハ、約二百
名が瘧疾、患者アリ。其ノ中、百名が「ル」症、
栄養失調症ヲ病メテ居ツタ。是レヲ我々ハ「飢餓
浮腫」トシテ引用スルガ飢餓浮腫ハ二週間以内、彼等ニ死
ヲモツラスニ危険アリトナル。男子被抑留者收容所ニ
於テハ、極大、栄養失調症が又發見サレタ。和蘭人、印度人、
僧侶、英國人將校、皆、或程度、栄養失調症ニ罹ツテ
ナリ。婦人子供ハカサリ、良好状態ニアツタ。私が入所
シタ時、收容所ニ於テハ、約四名、者が毎日死ンデシツタ。
皆「サ」ハ「ト」シ、少佐ト私が此等、人々ニ更ニ「術」ヲ開始シテ
カラハ、全部、テ四名以下ノ死亡者が発生シタ。死亡シタ者、
中、若干ハ瘧疾、又若干、者ハ「瘧疾」ニ侵サレタナリ。即チ、
我々ハ「飢餓浮腫」、唯四名、患者ヲ除イテ、全部ヲ救フニ
出来タナリ。私ハ歩哨勤務、日中軍衛兵ヲ觀察シタ。
私が見タ凡ベテ、日中、人々ハ「栄養」ハ良好ナリ。右收容所
ハ、同俘虜收容所トシテ「瘧疾」サレテ居ル收容所指揮

Doc 545

No. 2.

實、須賀ノ音譯ノ申付ハ依ルトシテ、凡ベテノ修養場ニ上ニ
 彼ノ指揮權ヲ行使シテキル。私カ、此ノ處ニ來ル時、キエーレン
 ノ日知人病院ハ若干ノ修養場及被抑留者、爲ニ役目ヲ果シ
 テ居ル。僅ニ全部デ三十名ノ患者ガ、此ノ處ニ收容セラレタ
 ニ名ノ歐洲人軍医將校、及英國語ヲ話ス沢山ノ看護兵ガ
 此ノ處ニ働イテキル。修養場收容所ニ於テハ、二乃至三ノ建物ガ
 收容所ニ病院トシテ使用サレテキル。是ガ凡テ英國籍ノ三十名カラ
 四十五名ノ患者ヲ收容シテキル。英國人收容所ニ於テハ、約
 二百五十名ノ患者ガ唯一名ノ軍医將校ヲキング大佐ト云ニ普通
 ニ組ミセテラレタ小隊ノ中ニ横タハツテキル、此ノ中ノ百名位ハ
 ニ週内以內ニ死スルコトガ予期サレテキル。彼等ノ極メテ
 少數ノ者ガ甚葉サ薄團ニ上居ツタ。ソシテ一種ノ床板ノニ、毛布
 以テ他ノモノヲ敷イタモノ日中、病院ノ寢台デアツタ。
 彼等ノ敷布ノ上ニタル物品ハ、皆下傘デアルコトヲ見エタ。
 彼等ノ遺體、細帶ノ中、若干ハ、特ニイロイロノ細帶デアツタ
 ガ、大ヨリ、細イ布ノ襪デアツタ。医療品ハ、非常ニ品不足
 デアツタ。外科用器具ハ、殆ド全ク無キ。器具ニ計スル若干
 ノ要求ガ、知ニ計シテ、直チニ收容所病院ノ指揮官ニ依リ爲サ
 レタ。患者タルト、タラカト同ハズ、人々ノ衣料ハ、極メテ不良
 ナ状態デアツタガ、彼等ハ出ルルケケ腰衣ヲ着ルコトニ依ツテ
 衣料不足ヲ補ツタ。收容所内ノ者ハ、誰モ通常ノ歐洲人ノ医学
 的標準ニ依ツテハ如何ナル程度ノ修養ニ至ラズ、適性アリト分類
 サレナカツタ。我々ハ三分一ノ病人ヲ收容所カラ立退カシタ。

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Doe

飢餓状態に数箇月以二、三、半飢餓状態に依りて起る病
氣である。若し之を斯かる状態が非常ニ長イ期間に亘
存在し續けつたらば、収容所ニ於て、何人モ生キ残らなかつ
たらうと私共推論スル。私共少ク共五十七名が次ニ二週以内
死に之を証するがらうと想像スル。ソレヲ以テ、現狀に
更ニ大ナル數字例へて七十七名乃至百名が次ニ六週以内
死に之を証するがらう。

20.3

辯護團^{ヨシ}支村訃問(敬稱)

Doc 5454

問

貴方が其處ニル間、ソレハ人々、收容所外デ働、ヤッ命
ダシカ。

答

私其處ニキク間、收容所外デ働、ヤッ人々、ハインドネシ
人々デアッタ。

問

裁判所、訃問

「モ一カシ」中佐、貴方ハ、死亡、強ト結核ニルモ、デハト
述ベタ。デハ強ト結核、栄養不良ニ起因シタモ、デハト
思ヒマスカ。

答

ソハ推測スル意ニテアッタ。栄養不良、此、ニハ病氣ヲ
悪化セシ。私ハ此等、強ト結核患者ハ死ニタト述ベタ理由、私
ガ其處ニ着、イハ後、飢餓浮腫ヨリ死ニタ者、僅カニ三名、
患者タデアッタ言コトニアッタ。カウツワデ彼等ハ救ハル
ベキデッタ。其、病氣ヨナクセル、ハ其處ニキク、患者、責任オッタ。

問

貴方ハ日本軍ガ「クサング」ニ医療補給材料ヲ持テキタカ
ヲ知ツキルカ、且又其、数量ニツイテ何カ知ツキルトカアルカ。

答

日本帝國陸軍ハ、私ガ行、タ其、日衛生材料ヲ。租、私與タ。

問

今、其、医療品ハ、其等、要医療患者、治療ニ役立タ。

答

飢餓浮腫症ハ、無効デアッタ。脚氣ハ普通「ビタミン」缺乏
症ニ對シハ「ビタミン」錠劑ガアッタ。他ハ何モナク。外科用
器具ハ殆ドナカッタ。

No. 4

問

貴方ハ、俘虜達中ニ脚氣患者ヲ見タカ。

答

極々多數、飢餓浮腫患者ハ、脚氣ヨ併発ニキタ。

問

貴方ハ日本軍ニヨリ取、キキリ、医务記録ヲ見タカ。

No. 5

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答

私、其、質問ニ答ヘラシム。

問

「セーケン」地域ニハ此等ノ人々ニ與ヘ得ル何等カノ食物ハナシ。

答

飢餓浮腫ニ對スル治療ハ何カ。

問

貴方ニ對シテ凡ソ九ノ位ヲトモツカソノ大部分ハ全科病院ニ行ク。

答

「收養所」ハ凡ソ九ノ位ヲトモツカソノ大部分ハ全科病院ニ行ク。

問

貴方ニ對シテ凡ソ九ノ位ヲトモツカソノ大部分ハ全科病院ニ行ク。

答

貴方ニ對シテ凡ソ九ノ位ヲトモツカソノ大部分ハ全科病院ニ行ク。

問

貴方ニ對シテ凡ソ九ノ位ヲトモツカソノ大部分ハ全科病院ニ行ク。

答

貴方ニ對シテ凡ソ九ノ位ヲトモツカソノ大部分ハ全科病院ニ行ク。

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R. P. 八三 (D) に承認せん。

本職、當書類が一九四五年十一月十五日ヨリ二十三日ニ至ル中、武夫、音部、大尉及ニ、少本勝治、音部、中尉、裁判ニ於ル軍事裁判所、該訟記録ニ含ミタル、認識番号〇八四三九ノモノが、中佐ヨリ證言、記録、眞實ナル事ニテ、並ニ、記録原本ハ、濱洲「メルボルン」濱洲軍司令部ニ保存セラルル事ヲ證明ス。

T. モーネーノ中佐(署名)

No. 6